

Historical Records Repository Assessment

1997 Survey Results

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For the

Colorado Historical Records Advisory Board

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Introduction

This is the second historical records assessment undertaken by the Colorado Historical Records Advisory Board (CHRAB). With this endeavor the board joins other State Historical Records Advisory Boards (SHRAB) across the country in determining the status of historical record programs in their states. CHRAB will use the information gathered in its ongoing strategic planning process.

In 1982, CHRAB issued its first report, *Colorado Records Survey*. The data from that study formed the basis for the board's priorities over the past fifteen years. *Colorado Records Survey* noted that critical issues of funding, communication, training, and security were severely impeding the professional development of historical records programs. Not surprisingly, the small, seasonal repositories suffered the most.

The current study revisits those issues and attempts to ascertain what progress has been made in the administration of historical records and what problems still exist. An executive committee of board members worked with the project director to develop a survey instrument that focused on the holdings, the administration, and the needs of historical record repositories. Committee members included, James E. Hansen from Colorado State University Department of History, Eleanor Gehres of the Denver Public Library, John Dale a retired educator, and Joel Barker of the National Archives. Some of the questions came from the earlier survey and others from those SHRABs that have completed their own studies. A few new questions were added to address important issues raised by board members in their 1994 planning meeting.

Methods and Procedures

After pilot testing the form, CHRAB mailed 320 surveys (with a cover letter and criteria postcard) to all museums, historical societies, archives, academic libraries, special libraries, and public library systems across the state. Two follow-up contacts were made as needed with the respondents. The 1997 Survey of Historical Records Repositories eventually received 181 responses, resulting in a 56% response rate. These responses covered all categories surveyed, with special libraries producing the lowest response rate. (The state of Colorado classifies corporate, religious, medical, federal, and institutional libraries as "special libraries.") Several of them communicated their reasons for not responding by stating that their collections were either too confidential to discuss, closed to the public, or not in need of grant funding.

The survey received responses from 85 museums, 30 archives, 21 historical societies, 12 academic libraries, 11 public libraries, and 22 special libraries. The sample size of public libraries was the smallest with a mere 17 being sent questionnaires. CHRAB hopes to improve its information gathering process with this group of constituents.

Keith Kempke, an independent Records Manager created the database design for the survey responses and mailing labels. The project is using Microsoft® Access 97-database program and Microsoft® Excel 97 spreadsheet.

Note: Not all questions received a 100% response, and despite pilot testing, not all questions elicited the intended response. These "incorrect" answers were treated as blanks, which were not counted in the analysis.

Findings

Based on the data it seems that most of Colorado's historical record repositories have healthy programs. Sixty-seven percent of the museums responding have a written collection policy, as do 53% of the archives, and 76% of the historical societies. Further, 89% of the museums and 70% of the archives maintain donor files. The data suggests that 60% of the all respondents expect funding over the next year to remain stable, while 19% expect funding for their historical records program to decrease. Thirty-two percent of all the participating repositories have a total yearly budget of less than \$1,000.

Not all repositories, however, appear to be faring as well. Some are staffed entirely by volunteers or temporary personnel and seem to have little or no environmental controls in storage areas or appropriate finding aids for their collections. The data show that 23% of all the repositories lack description for 50 to 100% of their holdings. Moreover, 12% have neither environmental controls nor security for their storage facilities. In raw numbers, 10 museums, 5 historical societies, and 8 libraries have neither security nor environmental controls for their historical record collections.

General needs of CHRAB constituents

The primary focus of the 1997 Historical Records Repository Survey was to determine the program needs of historical record repositories across the state. Of particular concern to CHRAB, were the needs of large versus small repositories. Further, since part of the board's strategic planning process calls for regional meetings, there was a specific interest in identifying the differences in needs regionally.

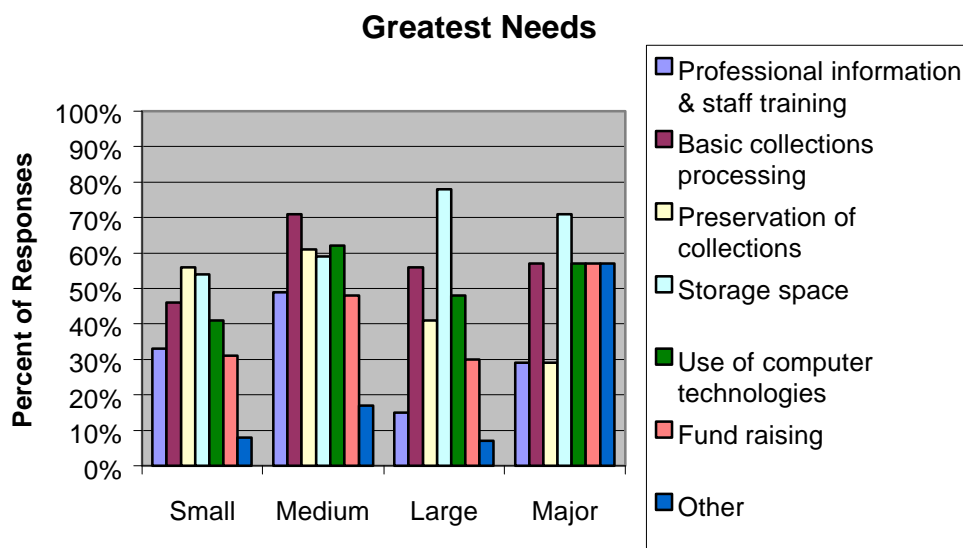
According to the data, repositories, in general, have a variety of needs. Insufficient storage space ranked highest (62%), followed by, inadequate collections processing and preservation (58% and 55% respectively).

Computer technology is also a matter of concern to historical repositories. Technology, in general, is infiltrating nearly all organizations, and historical record repositories are no exception. Archivists face a dual challenge where electronic records are concerned. They must not only preserve and make accessible the various forms of electronic media for tomorrow's generation of researchers, but they also must learn how to use the hardware, software, and other resources necessary for communicating with researchers and colleagues alike. However, while some repositories have access to electronic mail, the Internet, and are able to list their finding aids on a web page, many others use little or no computer technology in managing their historical records programs. According to the data, 20% apparently have access to the Internet; however, 47% of the sample reported a need for more use of computer technology in their programs. CHRAB will try to determine the precise nature of this problem in follow-up contacts with these repositories.

Identifying the needs of large versus small repositories

When looking at historical records program needs according to the relative size of participating repositories there appears to be very little difference in the greatest needs of small, medium, large, and major organizations. (Please see Appendix C for a definition of relative size). One hundred forty-seven repositories were analyzed, and 7 were defined as major, 28 as large, 71 as medium, and 41 as small repositories. As with all the results, those repositories not responding to the question were not included in the analysis.

The data indicates that repositories, regardless of their size, are apparently facing critical storage problems. Although collections processing does not appear to be a principal need of major and large repositories, 61% of the medium and 56% of the small repositories identified this as a major concern. Other apparent needs include collections processing, preservation, and the use of computer technology. Fifty-seven percent of major and 62% of medium repositories seems to need more technology. Notably, 57% of the major repositories wrote additional staffing in the "other" category.

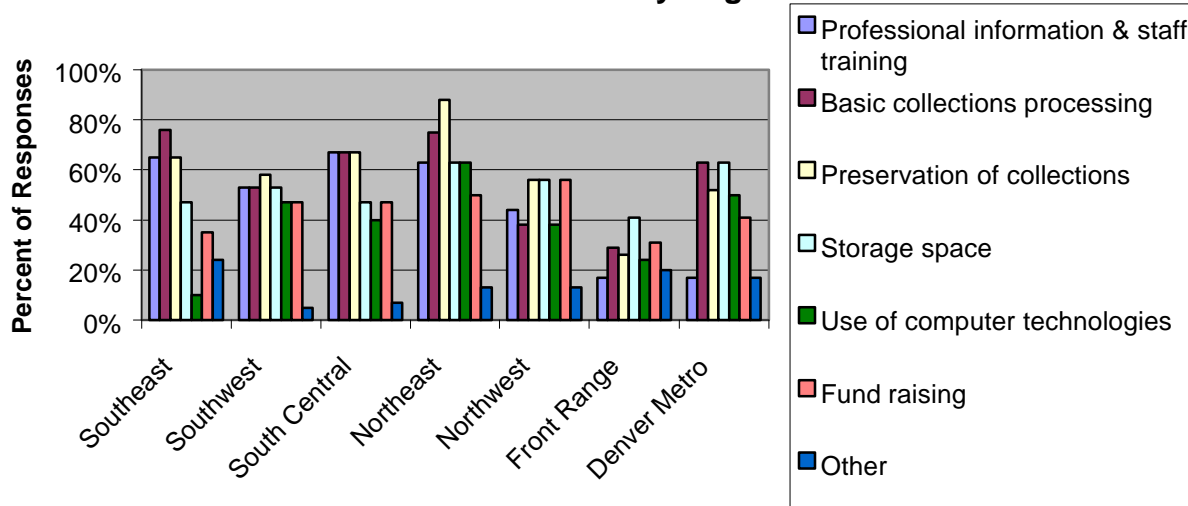


Examining regional needs

Classifying the respondents once more, this time into regional groups enabled a response to the board's question on the greatest needs of repositories located in various regions of the state. The regional breakdowns used were Northwest, Southwest, South Central, Northeast, Southeast, Front Range and Denver Metro. (Again, see Appendix C for a definition of these regions).

As revealed in the 1982 study, most of Colorado's historical record repositories lie along the Front Range or within the Denver Metro area. In these regions technology, personnel and financial support are easier to obtain. However, storage space remains a principal need. For the Northeast, Northwest, Southeast, South Central, and Southwest the need for preservation, processing, professional information and staff training, computer technology, and storage space are obvious. An alarming 88% of the repositories of the Northeast region reported a need for preservation of their collections.

Greatest Needs by Region



Note: a copy of the survey instrument and detailed tables of responses are located in appendices "A" and "B"

The Challenge

Survey data can be analyzed in many ways. Although data results have many limitations they should assist the board in identifying problems affecting historical repositories in Colorado. Further, this data should enable the board to begin outlining strategies for appropriate action.

Accordingly, as CHRAB assesses the future development of historical records programs in Colorado it will move beyond the survey results to establish a clearer picture of the conditions of Colorado's historical record repositories. Site visits, regional meetings, and other outreach efforts will provide ways to accomplish this goal. By reaching out to constituents in all parts of the state, the board can play a role in addressing the needs of all historical records repositories.

Asking the right questions, as well as the difficult ones, is not easy. However, taking advantage of every opportunity to engage in discourse with record curators (new and old to the profession), and reaching out to other organizations and institutions with similar interests, will allow the board to increase its knowledge of historical records programs across the state. This will, in turn, allow CHRAB to increase its effectiveness as the central planning body for Colorado's historical records.

Historical Records Repository Assessment

APPENDIX A: 1997 Survey of Historical Records Repositories

Historical Records Repository Assessment

1997 Survey Results

APPENDIX B: Tables

Collection and Interpretation of Statistics

The data in the following tables were collected during the 1997 Survey of Historical Records Repositories conducted by the Colorado Historical Records Advisory Board (CHRAB) in October.

The numbers in the tables are not absolute. All results are tentative. CHRAB recognizes that not all repositories may have received a questionnaire, and some that did declined to participate. The various tables and comparisons will be used merely as a benchmark for development of board priorities. They are presented here, not as definitive conclusions, but as an overall impression of conditions.

Table 1: What types of records do you actively collect? (Check all that apply)

Types of Records	Museums	Archives	Historical Societies	Academic Libraries	Public Libraries	Special Libraries
Correspondence	62	26	18	6	9	9
Electronic	4	8	5	3	2	7
Financial	41	20	13	8	6	8
Legal	50	20	16	6	7	11
Maps, plats, drawings	65	26	20	6	8	13
Meetings	36	28	13	8	6	8
Microfilm or Microfiche	11	15	7	5	7	6
Photographic	81	26	19	9	11	17
Publications	73	29	19	11	11	16
Scrapbooks	63	25	17	9	10	6
Sound	43	20	20	3	9	7
Other scientific Records	16	9	3	2	1	6
Other	12	5	1	4	4	18
No Responses	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 2: Please indicate the subject areas covered in your records. (Check all that apply)

Subjects Represented in Collections	Museums	Archives	Historical Societies	Academic Libraries	Public Libraries	Special Libraries
Agriculture	49	8	15	1	6	4
Architecture	28	11	8	2	4	5
Arts	31	14	4	2	6	2
Biography/genealogy	56	15	18	2	10	3
Business & Labor	36	11	13	2	7	4
Education	44	17	18	8	7	4
Environmental issues	11	9	5	3	7	10
Ethnic & racial minorities	23	14	9	2	6	2
Government & politics	34	14	13	3	7	7
Health	17	6	6	3	4	8
Land and Water	38	10	13	4	7	8
Military	33	9	8	2	3	1
Mining	38	8	13	1	8	6
Natural Disasters	23	8	9	2	6	5
Natural Resources	28	9	8	3	7	9
Recreation & sports	24	7	10	2	7	1
Religion	28	14	11	4	6	1
Sciences	11	7	1	2	4	7
Transportation & Communications	33	8	14	2	6	2
Women	34	15	8	3	6	1
Other	30	8	4	9	5	9
No Responses	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 3: What is the approximate volume of your collections? (Count each item or group of materials only once.)

Respondents	Equivalent Linear Feet	No Responses
Museums	18,771	22
Archives	162,223	4
Historical Societies	12,860	0
Public Libraries	48,251	2
Academic Libraries	25,129	2
Special Libraries	12,871	3

Table 4: Which dates do your collections encompass?

Year Spans	Museums	Archives	Historical Societies	Academic Libraries	Public Libraries	Special Libraries
Pre-1858	15	5	1	1	3	3
1858-1876	32	13	8	4	5	7
1876-1900	66	22	20	4	8	11
1900-1930	72	25	19	4	11	14
1930-1945	70	25	20	6	11	15
1945-present	67	27	20	11	11	19
No Responses	2	0	1	1	0	0

Table 5: Does your collection have access restrictions?

Respondents	Yes	No	No Responses	Totals
Museums	62	19	4	85
Archives	25	3	2	30
Historical Societies	17	4	0	21
Public Libraries	8	3	0	11
Academic Libraries	9	3	0	12
Special Libraries	18	3	1	22

Table 6: What was the approximate number of researchers to use your collection last year?

Respondents	Number	No Responses	Totals
Museums	4,950	15	4,965
Archives	23,443	2	23,445
Historical Societies	25,464	0	25,464
Public Libraries	9,382	0	9,382
Academic Libraries	7,617	2	7,619
Special Libraries	4,974	9	4,983

Table 7: Please describe the profile of your users. (Use the following ratings: 1 = always, 2 = very often, 3 = fairly often, 4 = sometimes, 5 = almost never, 6 = never)

Users	Museums	Archives	Historical Societies	Academic Libraries	Public Libraries	Special Libraries
Local Historians	3.5	3.1	2.8	4.7	1.8	4.3
Genealogists	4.3	3.8	3.2	5	2	5.2
Scholars	3.3	3.1	4.1	2.8	2.7	3.2
Students	3	2.8	3.4	2.8	2.8	3.3
Newspaper reporters	3.7	4.1	3.4	4.5	2.5	4.8
Lawyers	5	4.6	5.4	5	4.7	4.3
Scientists	4	4.6	5.1	5.2	4.9	3.4
In-house staff	2	2.2	1.9	1.8	2.4	2
No Responses	12	3	1	4	1	6

Table 8: Do you have a written collection policy?

Respondents	Yes	No	No Responses	Totals
Museums	56	26	3	85
Archives	16	12	2	30
Historical Societies	16	5	0	21
Public Libraries	9	1	1	11
Academic Libraries	6	6	0	12
Special Libraries	10	10	2	22

Table 9: Do you actively seek new acquisitions?

Respondents	Yes	No	No Responses	Totals
Museums	57	25	3	85
Archives	22	7	1	30
Historical Societies	16	5	0	21
Public Libraries	8	3	0	11
Academic Libraries	9	3	0	12
Special Libraries	10	10	2	22

Table 10: Do you maintain donor files?

Respondents	Yes	No	No Responses	Totals
Museums	73	9	3	85
Archives	21	8	1	30
Historical Societies	16	5	0	21
Public Libraries	8	3	0	11
Academic Libraries	6	6	0	12
Special Libraries	9	12	1	22

Table 11: Do donations include deed of gift legal agreement?

Respondents	Yes	No	No Responses	Totals
Museums	62	18	5	85
Archives	17	10	3	30
Historical Societies	15	5	1	21
Public Libraries	8	2	1	11
Academic Libraries	2	10	0	12
Special Libraries	5	16	1	22

Table 12: How do you find records in your collections? (Check all that apply)

Finding Aid	Museum	Archives	Historical Societies	Academic Libraries	Public Libraries	Special Libraries
Container list	34	18	13	6	6	6
Card Catalog	45	6	13	4	3	9
Printed guides	16	15	9	3	5	4
On-line networks	5	8	2	3	4	5
Other	30	13	4	3	5	13
No Responses	2	0	0	1	1	1

Table 13: Approximately what percentage lacks any description?

Percentages	Museums	Archives	Historical Societies	Public Libraries	Academic Libraries	Special Libraries
Less than 25%	32	14	8	4	4	12
25 to 50%	15	6	6	2	1	1
50 to 75%	7	1	2	0	2	2
75 to 100%	10	5	1	3	5	4
No Responses	21	4	4	2	0	3
Totals	85	30	21	11	12	22

Table 14: How many paid staff members and volunteers work directly with your historical records collection?

Staffing	Museums	Archives	Historical Societies	Academic Libraries	Public Libraries	Special Libraries
Paid Employees	107	63	23	31	52	29
Hours Per Week	1550	1921	439	324	1561	726
Volunteers	256	89	119	2	37	22
Hours Per Week	856	260	228	25	204	131
No Responses	5	0	0	1	1	1

Table 15: Do any staff members have specialized training relating to the care of historical records? (Check all that apply)

Training	Museums	Archives	Historical Societies	Academic Libraries	Public Libraries	Special Libraries
Professional library/archival degree	8	14	5	7	7	12
Archival workshops	44	25	10	6	7	7
On-job experience	64	25	18	10	9	15
Other	23	6	2	2	2	4
No Responses	12	1	1	0	0	2

Table 16: Where are your historical records stored? (Check all that apply)

Storage Facilities	Museums	Archives	Historical Societies	Academic Libraries	Public Libraries	Special Libraries
Office Area	42	11	15	3	3	7
Stack Area	18	18	4	5	9	6
Storage Room	58	19	10	7	6	10
Attic/closet/basement	12	4	7	1	2	1
Other	24	10	7	2	5	8
No Responses	3	0	0	0	0	0

Table 17: Are your records kept in an area equipped with: (check all applicable)

Equipment	Museums	Archives	Historical Societies	Academic Libraries	Public Libraries	Special Libraries
Year-round temp. controls	37	24	6	7	3	9
Year-round humidity controls	18	17	2	4	3	9
Fire detection	58	21	9	7	4	17
Fire suppression	18	17	2	3	2	9
Security system	56	18	9	5	4	11
None	10	0	5	2	3	3
Other	7	3	1	1	2	0
No Responses	4	0	1	0	0	0

Table 18: Total yearly budget? (Please estimate, if unable to give actual figure.)

Estimated Budgets	Museums	Archives	Historical Societies	Academic Libraries	Public Libraries	Special Libraries
Less than 1,000	22	7	9	6	4	10
1,000 to 10,000	18	8	3	1	1	2
10,000 to 50,000	11	5	2	1	1	2
50,000 to 100,000	7	4	3	0	2	0
100,000 to 250,000	6	1	0	1	1	3
250,000 to 500,000	1	0	1	0	0	0
500,000 to 1,000,000	1	1	0	0	0	0
No Responses	19	1	3	3	2	3

Table 19: Major sources of historical records funding over the past year?

Funding Source	Museums	Archives	Historical Societies	Academic Libraries	Public Libraries	Special Libraries
Parent Institution	35	21	5	9	6	11
State Government	0	2	2	2	0	2
Local Government	21	3	3	0	3	0
Grants	19	3	5	0	5	0
Endowments	7	2	1	1	3	0
Other	27	8	15	1	1	2
No Responses	11	3	0	1	0	4

Table 20: During the past year, has the funding for your historical records program (check one):

Funding	Museums	Archives	Historical Societies	Academic Libraries	Public Libraries	Special Libraries
Decreased	11	3	3	1	0	4
Remained Stable	47	20	11	8	6	13
Increased	11	4	6	1	4	1
No Responses	16	3	1	2	1	4
Totals	85	30	21	12	11	22

Table 21: Over the next year, do you expect funding or income for your historical records program to: (check one)

Funding	Museums	Archives	Historical Societies	Academic Libraries	Public Libraries	Special Libraries
Decrease	6	2	4	1	0	6
Remain Stable	51	22	11	8	6	11
Increase	14	3	4	1	4	2
No Responses	14	3	2	2	1	3
Totals	85	30	21	12	11	22

Table 22: Where do you presently go to obtain assistance about historical records matters? (Check all that apply)

Assistance	Museums	Archives	Historical Societies	Academic Libraries	Public Libraries	Special Libraries
Professional Organization	35	21	11	7	6	8
Publications	54	22	14	7	8	8
Colleagues at other repositories	57	24	17	9	8	12
Other	7	5	5	1	2	6
No Responses	12	3	0	1	2	4

Table 23: What are the greatest needs confronting your repository? (Check all that apply)

Greatest Needs	Museums	Archives	Historical Societies	Academic Libraries	Public Libraries	Special Libraries
Professional information & staff training	39	4	10	5	2	7
Basic collections processing	48	16	13	7	6	12
Preservation of collections	49	8	15	5	6	14
Storage space	52	16	17	5	6	13
Use of computer based technologies	35	12	12	8	5	10
Fund raising	35	6	13	4	3	8
Other	9	7	2	5	2	1
No Responses	5	0	1	1	1	1

Table 24: Would you be interested in receiving professional on-site consultation with a Board representative?

Respondents	Yes	No	No Responses	Totals
Museums	60	14	11	85
Archives	14	14	2	30
Historical Societies	15	4	2	21
Public Libraries	7	4	0	11
Academic Libraries	3	8	1	12
Special Libraries	11	9	2	22

Report Tables:

Table 1: Greatest needs by relative size of repository

Needs	Small	Medium	Large	Major
Professional information & staff training	13 (33%)	34 (49%)	4 (15%)	2 (29%)
Basic collections processing	18 (46%)	49 (71%)	15 (56%)	4 (57%)
Preservation of collections	22 (56%)	42 (61%)	11 (41%)	2 (29%)
Storage space	21 (54%)	41 (59%)	21 (78%)	5 (71%)
Use of computer technologies	16 (41%)	43 (62%)	13 (48%)	4 (57%)
Fund raising	12 (31%)	33 (48%)	8 (30%)	4 (57%)
Other	3 (8%)	12 (17%)	2 (7%)	4 (57%)

Table 2: Greatest needs by regions

Regions	Professional information & staff training	Basic collections processing	Preservation of collections	Storage space	Use of computer based technologies	Fund raising	Other
Southeast	11 (65%)	13 (76%)	11 (65%)	8 (47%)	10 (59%)	6 (35%)	4 (24%)
Southwest	10 (53%)	10 (53%)	11 (58%)	10 (53%)	9 (47%)	9 (47%)	1 (5%)
South Central	10 (67%)	10 (67%)	10 (67%)	7 (47%)	6 (40%)	7 (47%)	1 (7%)
Northeast	5 (63%)	6 (75%)	7 (88%)	5 (63%)	5 (63%)	4 (50%)	1 (13%)
Northwest	7 (44%)	6 (38%)	9 (56%)	9 (56%)	6 (38%)	9 (56%)	2 (13%)
Front Range	17 (33%)	29 (57%)	26 (51%)	41 (80%)	24 (47%)	16 (31%)	10 (20%)
Denver Metro	8 (17%)	29 (63%)	24 (52%)	29 (63%)	23 (50%)	19 (41%)	8 (17%)

Historical Records Repository Assessment

APPENDIX C: Definitions

Relative Size of Collections

The relative size categories developed by Vicki Walch for the National Historical Records Repository Survey was adopted and used to facilitate a comparison among participating repositories of varying sizes. However, these designations do not represent “national standards,” but are relative to the overall linear foot-holdings of each repository.

The method used in determining a total linear-foot measure involved converting file drawers and record center boxes to linear feet. One filing cabinet drawer equals two linear feet and one record center carton equals one linear foot. Adding the total linear feet of materials in drawers, in boxes, and on shelves gave an equivalent linear foot of the holdings of each repository.

Classification	Linear Feet
Major	5000 or more
Large	500 to 5000
Medium	50 to 500
Small	0 to 50

The following is a list of repositories and their relative size assignments:

Major Repositories in Colorado:

Colorado Historical Societies
Colorado State Archives
Denver Public Library, Western History/Genealogy Department
National Archives & Records Administration
Telecommunications History Group
University of Colorado at Boulder Libraries, Archives
University of Denver, Special Collection Archives

Large Repositories in Colorado

Anasazi Heritage Center
Aspen Historical Society
Boulder Public Library, Carnegie Branch Library for Local History
University of Colorado at Denver, Auraria Library - Archives & Special Collections Dept.
Canon City Public Library, Local History Center
Colorado College, Tutt Library Special Collections Archives
Colorado Railroad Museum, Robert W. Richardson Railroad Library
Colorado School of Mines, Russell L. & Lynn Wood Mining History Archives
Colorado Springs Pioneer Museum, Starsmore Center for local history
Colorado State Publications Library
Colorado State University, Agricultural Archives
Colorado Territorial Prison Museum
Denver Museum of Natural History, Library and Archives Dept.
Fort Collins Public Library, Local History Collection
Fort Lewis College, Center for Southwest Studies
Historic Georgetown, Inc.
Ira m. Beck Memorial Archives of Rocky Mountain Jewish History
Johns Manville, JM Corporate Library
Mesa Verde Research Library
National Center for Atmospheric Research
Pueblo Library District, Western Research Room

Silt Historical Societies
University of Colorado at Boulder, Law Library
University of Northern Colorado, University Archives
United States Air Force Academy Library, Special Collections Branch
United States Geological Survey, Field Records Library
United States Geological Survey, Photographic Library
United States Figure Skating Association, World Figure Skating Museum

Medium Repositories in Colorado

Aims Community College, Aims College Library
American Society of Sugar Beet Technologists
A. R. Mitchell Memorial Museum & Gallery
Aspen Music Festival School
Aurora History Museum
Benet Hill Monastery Archives
Black American West Museum & Heritage Center
Buena Vista Heritage Museum
Buffalo Bill Memorial Museum
Carnegie Public Library
Colorado Division of Wildlife, Research Library
Colorado Mental Health Institute at Pueblo, CMHIP Museum
Colorado Springs Fine Arts Center
Colorado State University, Laboratory of Public Archaeology
Crow Canyon Archaeological Center
Delta County Historical Society, Delta County Museum
Denver Conservative Baptist Seminary, Carey S. Thomas Library
Denver Firefighters Museum
Dolores County Historical Society
Douglas Public Library District, Local History Collection
East Yuma Historical Society, The Wray Museum
Elbert County Historical Society & Museum
Estes Park Area Historical Museum
Formse Bethesda Hospital, Bethesda Foundation
Fort Collins Museum
Fort Morgan Museum
Fort Sedgwick Historical Society
Fort Sedgwick Historical Society, Documentation Project
Frontier Historical Society
Gilpin County Historical Society
Golden Pioneer Museum
Grand County Museum
Hinsdale County Archives
Historical Society of Idaho Springs
Hiwan Homestead Museum
Hotchkiss-Crawford Historical Society Museum
La Plata County Historical Society, Animas Museum
The Children's Hospital, Medical Library
Iliff School of Theology, Ira J. Taylor Library & Archives
Jefferson County Archives
Lafayette Historical Society, Lafayette Miners Museum
Lakewood Heritage Center
Littleton Historical Museum
Logan County Historical Society, Inc., Overland Trail Museum
Longmont Museum, Longmont Archives
Loveland Museum & Gallery
Lyons Historical Society, Lyons Redstone Museum

Manitou Springs Historical Society, Miramont Castle Museum
 Mizel Museum of Judaica
 Morrison Natural History Museum
 Museum of Northwest Colorado
 National Railway Historical Society, Inter-mountain Chapter
 Otero Museum Association
 Palmer Lake Historical Society, Vaile Museum
 Pioneer Historical Society of Bent County, Kit Carson Museum
 Platteville Historical Society, Platteville Pioneer Museum
 Pro Rodeo Hall of Fame & Museum
 Pueblo Community College, Archives
 Pueblo County Historical Society
 Rio Grande County Museum & Cultural Center
 St. John's Episcopal Cathedral, The Archives of St. John's Church in the Wilderness
 St. Joseph Hospital, History Archives
 San Juan County Historical Society Archives
 South Park Historical Foundation, Inc., South Park City Museum
 Southern Ute Indian Tribe, Southern Ute Cultural Center
 Summit Historical Society
 Surface Creek Valley Historical Society, Pioneer Town
 University of Colorado at Colorado Springs, Kraemer Library - University Archives
 University of Southern Colorado, Archives
 US Department of Energy, DOE/RFFO Library
 Western State College, Leslie J. Savage Library

Small Repositories in Colorado

Adams County Historical Society, Adams County Museum
 American Numismatic Association, Resource Center
 Archives of the Rocky Mountain District Lutheran Church - Missouri Synod
 Augustana Lutheran Church Archives
 Broomfield Depot Museum
 Colorado Chautauqua Association
 Colorado Historical Society, Trinidad History Museum
 Crowley County Heritage Society and Museum
 Denver Art Museum Library
 Denver Botanic Garden, Helen Fowler Library
 East Morgan County Library District
 El Paso County Department of Health & Environment, Library
 Estes Park Public Library
 Galloping Goose Historical Society of Dolores, Inc., The Rio Grande Southern Railroad Museum
 Georgetown Energy Museum
 Golden Landmarks Association, Astor House Museum
 Gunnison County Pioneer & Historical Society, Gunnison Pioneer Museum
 Highlands Ranch Historical Society
 Historic Denver, Inc., Molly Brown House
 Larkspur Historical Society
 McClelland Children's Foundation, McClelland School
 Monte Vista Historical Society
 Muriel L. MacGregor Charitable Trust, MacGregor Ranch Museum
 Museo De Las Americas
 National Park Service, Great Sand Dunes National Monument
 National Society of Colonial Dames of America, Hotel De Paris Museum
 Northeastern Junior College, Monahan Library
 Old Town Museum
 Pioneer Museum & Historical Society, Price Pioneer Museum

Rangely Museum
St. Mary's Hospital, E. H. Munro Library
St. Vrain Historical Society, Inc.
San Juan Historical Society & Museum
San Luis Museum Cultural Center
Tread of Pioneers Historical Commission, Tread of Pioneers Museum
Trinidad State Junior College, Loudon Henritze Archaeology Museum
University of Colorado, Travel Reference Center
Ute Mountain Ute Tribe
West Custer County Library District
Westminster Historical Society, Bowles House Museum

Note: repositories that did not respond to the question on "approximate volume" of collections do not appear on the above list.

Regional Assignments for Survey Respondents

It was necessary to assign repositories participating in the 1997 Historical Records Repository Survey to a specific region for analytical purposes. The regional breakdowns are as follows:

NORTHWEST COLORADO

Aspen
Breckenridge
Craig
Frisco
Glenwood Springs
Grand Junction
Hayden
Hot Sulphur Springs
Kremmling
Meeker
New Castle
Rangely
Rifle
Silt
Steamboat Springs

SOUTHWEST COLORADO

Cedaredge
Cortez
Delta
Dolores
Dove Creek
Durango
Gunnison
Hotchkiss
Ignacio
Lake City
Mancos
Mesa Verde
Montrose
Ouray
Pagosa Springs
Silverton
Towaoc

SOUTH CENTRAL COLORADO

Alamosa
Buena Vista
Canon City
Del Norte
Fairplay
Florence
Manitou Springs
Monte Vista
Mosca
Saguache
San Luis
Westcliffe

NORTHEAST COLORADO

Brush
Burlington
Holyoke
Julesburg
Sterling
Wray

SOUTHEAST COLORADO

Crowley
La Junta
Lamar
Las Animas
Pueblo
Trinidad

FRONT RANGE

Berthoud
Boulder
Brighton
Castle Rock
Colorado Springs
Central City
Greeley
Estes Park
Evergreen
Florissant
Fort Collins
Georgetown
Idaho Springs
Kiowa
Lafayette
Larkspur
Longmont
Loveland
Lyons
Morrison
Palmer Lake
Platteville

DENVER METRO

Aurora
Broomfield
Denver
Englewood
Golden
Highlands Ranch
Lakewood
Littleton
Westminster

